

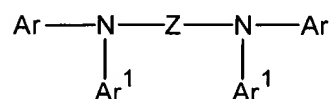
c) REMARKS

The claims are 23-26 with claims 23 and 24 being independent. Claims 23 and 24 were amended to more specifically define the intended invention. Reconsideration or consideration of the claims, as the case may be, is respectfully requested.

Support for the amendment to claims 23 and 24 is found, inter alia, on page 13, lines 2-10. Support for claims 25 and 26 is found, inter alia, in Examples 1-4.

The objection to claims 11, 12, 14-22 under Rule 112, first paragraph, has been rendered moot by the cancellation of such claims.

Claims 23 and 24 were rejected as obvious over Pai '102 in view of Borsenberger, JP '265, Kawamorita '214 or Kovacs '313. The Examiner relies on Pai, column 12, lines 35+ and to meet the claimed formula (1) where Ar and Ar<sup>1</sup> are phenyl and Z is phenylene. Since the Ar groups were said to be "substituted", the Examiner deemed this to include the Ar—N—Ar<sup>1</sup> group attached to the phenylene; i.e.



The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 23 and 24 have been amended to distinguish from the formula in column 12, lines 35+ of Pai '102. Present substituents Ar<sub>1-1</sub> to Ar<sub>1-3</sub> do not permit the —N—Ar (Ar<sup>1</sup>) group required in Pai to provide the ultimate diamines of the Pai formula Ar (Ar<sup>1</sup>) N—Z—N (Ar) Ar<sup>1</sup>.

The process cartridge and electrophotographic apparatus of claims 23-26 provide superior electrophotographic properties. Present Examples 1-5 employ charge transfer materials of the present claimed invention. In Table 1 on page 45, the Δ V<sub>1</sub> values

of Examples 1-5 ranged from -5 to +10 for repetition characteristics. In Table 5 on page 57, the  $\Delta V_1$  for optical memory ranged from -15 to -20 for Examples 16-18 containing charge transfer material Compounds No. 1-7, 1-9 and 1-10.

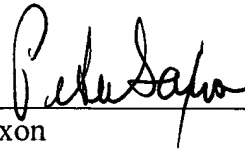
In contrast in Examples 22, 23, 47-50, 54-56, 58, 60 and 61, which use charge transfer materials covered by the formula in column 12, lines 35+ of Pai, the corresponding  $\Delta V_1$  for repetition characteristics ranged from -15 to -30 (compared to -5 to +10 for the present invention), while the  $\Delta V_1$  for optical memory ranged from -25 to -35 (compared -15 to -20) for the instant invention. These differences show that the present claimed invention exhibits superior image quality even after long, repetitive use.

Pai does not teach the amended formula (1) of the present invention, and fails to teach or suggest the superiority thereof compared to the amine compounds disclosed in Pai, in column 12, lines 35+. The references, Organic Photoreceptors for Imaging Systems, to Borsenberger, pages 330-338, JPO1-84265, US Patent 5,202,214 and US Patent 5,373,313 are also devoid of any disclosure regarding amended formula (1) and the advantageous results thereof.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the claims be allowed and that the case be passed to issue.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our New York office by telephone at (212) 218-2100. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Saxon", written over a horizontal line.

Peter Saxon  
Attorney for Applicants  
Registration No. 24947

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO  
30 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10112-3801  
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200

NY\_MAIN 436843v1